

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII.....No. 63

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.—Italian Opera—
Maurice at Ten O'clock.—L. T. TROTTER.

BIRLOTTI'S GARDEN, Broadway.—SATANILLA.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—AMERICAN IN
PARIS.—THE FIRST OF MARCH.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LOUIS D'ARVILLE.

LAURA KENNEDY THEATRE, Broadway.—LOTTERY
TICKETS—FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MY POLLO—NO
HARRY BLAKE—STAMEN TWINE.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PIRANEO—NICE OF
THE WOODS.BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNIE
WALKER, COM. NUT, LIVING HYPOCRISY, &c., at all
hours.—HAGG—Afternoon and Evening.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic's Hall, 473 Broadway.—
THEATROPOLO, BOWERY, DANCE, &c.—HOW
ARE YOU, GREENBACK?WOODS' MINSTRELS, Hall, 61 Broadway.—THEATROPOLO
BOWERY, DANCE, &c.—SARDY GIBSON.IRVING HALL, Irving Place.—CARLOTTI PATTI'S CON-
CERT.BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD
ANIMALS—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS—COMIC MUSIC, &c.AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLETS
PATRONES, BURLINGTON, &c.PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 53 Broadway.—
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THEATROPOLO
BOWERY, DANCE, &c.—BURLINGTON, &c.

New York, Saturday, March 7, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

Our news from Nashville reports a further re-
newal of the fight between our troops and the re-
bels under Van Dorn, at Springfield, near Frank-
lin, Tennessee, on Thursday. General Van Dorn
is said to have eighteen thousand men under his
command, and the Union force, being very
inferior in numbers, were defeated. Three re-
giments of infantry, under Coburn, of the
thirty-third Indiana, were entirely cut to
pieces or captured. The cavalry and ar-
tillery, numbering five hundred of the former,
and one battery, escaped. The men fought splen-
dently throughout the whole day; but the heavy fire
of the enemy's batteries in front, and the movements of
vastly superior numbers on their flanks, were too
much for them. General Gilbert was expected to
come up with reinforcements from Franklin, but
he did not arrive. Our map will illustrate the
position of the localities.

The rebel account of the capture of the Indiana
near Vicksburg, by the rebel rams Webb and
Queen of the West, is officially reported by Gen-
eral Taylor, commanding at that point, which he
says was accomplished by an expedition sent out
by him for that purpose under Major J. L. Bent.
He admits that the Indiana is a good deal
damaged, and another report states that she is
sunk on the Mississippi side of the river, and that
her upper works and boats have been taken out.

Advices from Port Royal to Charleston state
that the Union fleet now in the vicinity of that city
numbers one hundred and twenty-three vessels,
including three frigates and twenty gunboats, with
an immense crowd of transports and a force of
30,000 men.

The California steamer Northern Light, from
Aspinwall, which arrived at this port yesterday,
reports being chased by a mysterious propeller
off the coast of Florida, who, when first seen, was
flying the Stars and Stripes, Union down—a signal
of distress. Before making towards the vessel
she hoisted down the flag, put steam on, and gave
chase; but, as Captain Tinkler had a million
and a quarter of specie on board the Northern
Light, he made all the speed he could, and outran
his pursuer.

By the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax yester-
day, with dates from Europe to the 22d ult.,
we have intelligence of the progress of the American
campaign as discussed in England. The London
Times says that the proposed contract for the
Confederate loan for three millions sterling, as
ratified by the House of Representatives at Rich-
mond, had been received at Paris, and that the
ratification by the Senate was expected by the
next mail.

There was a great demonstration at the Am-
phitheatre in Liverpool on the 19th ult., in support
of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.
The Liverpool Post says that a more unanimous
meeting was never witnessed on any question on
which public opinion has been divided. Resolutions
applauding the course of Mr. Lincoln on the slavery
question, and an address to be presented to him
through Mr. Adams were adopted. Some uproar
and confusion occurred towards the conclusion of
the meeting; but with this exception everything
passed off very happily. On the same evening a
meeting was held at Carlisle, and a similar series
of resolutions were carried with enthusiasm, and
almost unanimously. The conduct of the Lord
Mayor of London in telling Mr. Mason, the Minister
of the Confederate government, was strongly re-
probated at the Carlisle gathering.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate yesterday, the
Standing Committee were announced by the
President pro tempore, Mr. Foot. They will be
found in our report of the proceedings. A resolu-
tion was introduced for the printing of ten thou-
sand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent
Office report and four thousand copies of the acts
and joint resolutions of the late session of Con-
gress. The proposed additional rule of the Senate
was called up. It requires that the oath of loyalty
passed by Congress in July last shall be subscribed
to by members of the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives. A long debate took place on the pro-
position to enforce the rule; but, without doing so,
the Senate went into executive session. During
the day several messages were received from the
President. On the conclusion of the executive
session discussion was resumed on the proposal to
administer to the new Senators the "loyal oath,"
after which Mr. Foot took the oath, and all the new
Senators present followed his example. Without
transacting any other business the Senate ad-
journed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday, the bill to amend
the act relative to weights and measures and the
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Appropriation
bill were passed. A favorable report was made
on the bill to repeal the act relative to school li-
braries in New York. A bill was introduced to
authorize the city to borrow money to build a new
City Hall. A bill in relation to common schools
was also introduced. Other business of a miscel-

laneous, but not generally interesting, character
was transacted. At a meeting of the Senate Rail-
road Committee last evening it was agreed to hold
a session at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon
next to hear arguments on the Broadway Rail-
road.

In the Assembly several bills were passed,
among which were those authorizing the Croton
Water Board to purchase certain land north of
Seventy-third street, to enable them to extend wa-
ter advantages to the upper part of the city; for the
appointment of a State Commissioner of Lunacy;
the Canal Appropriation bill; the bill to incorpo-
rate in this city the Society for the Protection of
Destitute Children, and that dividing the
Eleventh ward of Brooklyn. When the special
order—came up, a motion for a post-
ponement till Tuesday next was made, on
which considerable debate occurred. The subject
was finally postponed till Wednesday evening next,
at seven o'clock. Bills were introduced—among
a number of others, for the construction of the
Grand street railroad, and to make the Corporation
Attorney and Public Administrator of this city
elective by the people. Favorable reports were
made on the bills extending the terms of office of
heads of departments in this city to four years; to
improve the navigation of the North river; to
amend the constitution so as to reorganize the
courts; to prohibit chain bridges at ferry landings,
and legalizing the acts of the New York Common
Council raising bounties for volunteers and relief
for their families. The latter passed the Senate
the previous day. A bill was introduced to allow
the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company to lay a
railroad track along their stage route. The resolu-
tions for the appointment of a committee to
wait on President Lincoln in reference to citizens
of this State detained in Fort McHenry, at Balti-
more, were adopted without a dissenting vote.
The Annual Appropriation bill was ordered to a
third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Arabia, from Queenstown on the 22d of
February, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning,
on her voyage to Boston.

Cotton closed dull in the Liverpool market on
the 21st ultimo. Provisions were dull. Consols
closed in London on the 21st ultimo at 92½ a
93½ for money.

The Polish question was the great leading diplo-
matic theme, and the revolution was likely to as-
sume the proportions of a European question.
The steamship Philadelphia, Captain T. H. Mor-
ton, from New Orleans on the 22d ult., and Key
West on the 23rd, arrived at this port last night.
We have already published advices from New Or-
leans one day later than those by this arrival.

The steamship Columbia, Captain D. B. Barton,
from New Orleans on the 27th ult., and Havana on
the 2d inst., arrived at this port at about two
o'clock this morning.

One of the largest outpoken Union war meet-
ings ever seen in this city was held last evening at
the Cooper Institute, Mayor Opdyke presiding.
Some of the speakers were of our most disting-
uished and eloquent citizens. The utmost enthusiasm
prevailed, and the common sentiment expressed
was that the war for the suppression of the rebel-
lion shall be prosecuted vigorously, and that the
government shall be warmly supported in all its
efforts in this direction. A patriotic letter from
Mr. Seward was read and loudly applauded. The
Institute has rarely or never been so densely
crowded. General Scott, through indisposition,
was unable to be present.

The testimony in the contested Congressional
election case in St. Louis, between Francis P.
Blair, Jr., and Samuel Knox, for the right to re-
present the First district of Missouri, is all in, but
no decision has yet been made. The evidence in
the contest between Benjamin F. Loan and John
P. Bruce is now being taken in the Seventh dis-
trict. The right of John W. Noell to represent
the Third district is to be contested by John G.
Scott, and James H. Birch will dispute the claim
of Austin A. King in the Sixth district.

An effort is being made in Missouri to reas-
semble the joint session of the Legislature, for
the purpose of making another attempt to elect two
United States Senators—one for four years and the
other for six.

James Hill, of Company D, Fifth New York
artillery, committed suicide at Fort McHenry,
Baltimore, on the 3d inst.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist
Episcopal Church is now holding its annual session
in Georgetown, D. C.

On the evening of the 10th instant—the day on
which the Prince of Wales is to be married—the
public buildings in the city of Montreal are to be
illuminated, bonfires are to be kindled, and
fireworks will be exhibited and one hundred guns
be fired in honor of the event.

It is thought that millions of dollars of gold are
yearly brought from San Francisco to this city,
of which the public have no account, by false in-
voices being given by the shippers, stating an
amount much less than is actually shipped.

The whole of New England is now being scraped
to get up one regiment of colored soldiers.
Thus far Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has suc-
ceeded in enlisting about three hundred.

The United States Court at Cincinnati has de-
cided that a citizen not a recognized broker, but
who nevertheless loans money and buys notes and
mortgages, is not a regular broker, and therefore
not subject to be taxed, as claimed by Commis-
sioner Bontwell.

The Connecticut river is again free from ice, and
navigation is unobstructed. The Hartford steam-
boats will resume their trips to-day.

The case of Richard Addington, the dentist,
whose trial for assault and battery has been on for
three days, was submitted to the jury yesterday,
by Judge Barnard, in the Court of Oyer and Ter-
miner. At a late hour the jury were still in deli-
beration. The circumstances of this case are
somewhat peculiar. The accused (Dr. Addington)
was a boarder in a house in Clinton place, he be-
ing the son-in-law of Mr. Rich, the landlady. A
difficulty occurred respecting the burning of gas
and coal, and to use an un-Johnsonian phrase, a
"mus" occurred. The defendant stabbed Mr.
Miller, as it is alleged, in self defence. The trial
occupied the court, the jury and the District
Attorney for three days, and up to six o'clock
yesterday evening there was no result of this in-
temperate and indecent domestic broil. A curious
incident connected with this court has come to
the knowledge of our reporter. It appears that
some parties against whom indictments were
found and sent to an official that they would be dam-
ned before they would be tried before Judge Bar-
nard, and go to Sing Sing for ten years. The de-
falcation of these parties will amount to nearly
\$2,000, and the surties are substantial.

The gold market was again very active yesterday,
and lower prices were reached. At one time it sold at low as
149½, but closed at 150½, about 1½ per cent lower than the
day before. The stock market was inactive, and quo-
tations in the morning were a fraction lower; but in the
afternoon they were rather better. Exchange closed at 165
a 160. Money was abundant at 6 per cent on call on
stocks.

The breadstuffs trade continued depressed yesterday,
and there was a further reduction in prices, with very
limited transactions in all other kinds than corn, which
was rather more active. The provision market was heavy,
and generally lower, with less doing. The inquiry for
groceries, oil, seeds, hops, hemp, hax, lard, tallow, spices
and wholeness was quite moderate. The sales of cotton
seed, however, but prices were lower. Whiskey was firm,
with a better demand, particularly for Western.
Wool and tobacco were less sought after, but the principal
holders were firm and unwilling to make any con-
cessions to purchasers. Firecrackers were more freely
offered, and were cheaper, with free sales at the reduced
figures. Freight was essentially unaltered, very light
engagements having been effected.

Important from Europe—Complications
Produced by the Polish Insurrection.

Telegrams received from Halifax, giving two
days later intelligence from Europe, announce
grave complications which have arisen between
the great Powers upon the subject of Poland.
The insurrection which has spread over all that
unhappy country has become the leading po-
litical theme throughout Europe, and bids fair
to involve consequences which will surely
change the present aspect of the great Powers.
Napoleon III. has sent to Berlin a despatch ex-
pressing great dissatisfaction with the interven-
tion of the Prussian government in the affairs
of Poland. It is also announced that Earl Rus-
sell, in the debate in the British House of Lords,
denounced the course of Russia. We hear from
reliable sources that the military agreement en-
tered into between Russia and Prussia is very
aggressive towards Poland, and that England
and France are determined that the principle
of non-intervention shall not be violated by
Prussia.

The people of France have always looked
upon the Poles as part and parcel of themselves.
The salons of Paris have for years been filled
with noble Polish exiles, who have won for
their unfortunate country the sympathy of the
higher classes in France; while the masses of
the French people remember that in the armies
of the Great Napoleon the Poles figured as
heroes, equal in impetuous dash and cool dar-
ing to the famed soldiers who, under
command of the "Petit Corporal," over-
ran all Europe and rendered France
illustrious. Napoleon the Third is well aware
that in the present movement the insurrectionists
in Poland have the sympathy of all his subjects,
and hence he will prevent interference in the
struggle, even if he does not openly advocate
their cause and lend them aid to defeat Russia.
Herein he will be acting in accordance with the
desires of France, and will thus be the more
likely to avert the unpopularity he was fast
acquiring from the ill results of his movements
on this continent. In England the masses like-
wise are in favor of the Poles, and hence the
British government will endeavor to protect the
insurrectionists from all interference. Prussia
fully understands that her interests are tightly
bound up with those of Russia as regards the
Polish question. If Russian Poland succeeds in
throwing off the yoke of Russia, of course Prus-
sian Poland will endeavor to do the same by
Prussia; and here the interests of the two Powers
are identical.

France will easily persuade Austria to join in
an oppressive measure towards Prussia. She
will promise all that Austria may demand as re-
gards Venetia; and Austria will gladly give to
France her moral or even her armed support to
prevent intervention in Poland. An additional
inducement to Austria will be the fact that
England and France will thus become in a man-
ner pledged to repress intervention in Hungary;
and Austria is well aware that the Hungarians
may at any moment follow the example set
by the Poles. Prussia and Austria have long been
rivals for the lead in the Germanic Confedera-
tion, and Austria would gladly see Prussia
snubbed by France and England and her pre-
stige thus lessened.

We do not believe that England would go to
the lengths of an armed demonstration against
Prussia; but she would, if possible, urge France
and Austria into such a measure. Her inter-
ests are that Poland should not be crushed at
once. Poland's unsettled state diverts the atten-
tion of Russia from her grand schemes in the
East, which are so menacing to the preponder-
ance of England's commercial power; and
hence Great Britain will endeavor to prevent
any joint action on the part of Prussia and
Russia against Poland. She would prefer that
the thorn which remains in Russia's powerful
side to rankle and occasionally foster out trouble
and annoyance to that gigantic Power. So she
will repress Prussia, and leave Poland to deal
alone with Russia.

Any alliance between Russia and Prussia, if
fairly entered into with a full determination to
join their forces against all that might be
brought against them, would render those
Powers very formidable; but Prussia will, we
imagine, be afraid to make an offensive and de-
fensive alliance with Russia, as she would there-
by render all the other Powers her enemies.
So she will, most likely, abandon her present
intentions of aiding Russia to suppress the
Polish insurrection, and leave the Czar to
battle alone with those rebelling against his rule.

In Europe the results of the Polish insurrec-
tion can but be momentous. The Poles are
now fully aroused, and have, as they well
know, the sympathy of the whole revolutionary
party throughout Europe. Besides which, they
are desperate men, and will battle unto
death. They have arisen against a power-
ful government, and know that they must con-
quer or die. In these circumstances nations,
like individuals, achieve wonders. The struggle
seems likely to be a protracted one—the
more so if France and England prevent Prussia
from aiding the Czar. It will shake all Europe
to the core. If the outbreak is destined to be
a successful one, and Poland regains her freedom,
the aspect of European affairs will be changed.
Its probability even now gives rise to intrigues
and schemes which will increase as time proves
that the Poles may succeed.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon desires
the throne of Poland—a report which is cer-
tainly corroborated by the stand he has taken
in the affair. He boldly demands that France
shall at once lend armed aid to Poland, reminds
Napoleon that Poland aided France to win all
her great victories, and asks that now, in her
hour of great need and suffering, France shall
step to her relief and aid her to procure free-
dom—absolute freedom—and a stand among the
nations of Europe. The Poles will see in
Prince Napoleon a powerful advocate, and will
as surely call him to their throne as that they
win one. Thus Napoleon III. would be rid-
der of a dangerous pretender to his throne;
for he well knows that his cousin would like to
replace him, and he will doubtless do all in his
power to seat Prince Napoleon on the throne of
Poland. These may seem premature surmises;
but we are assured on good authority that in
Paris the matter is one beginning to attract uni-
versal attention.

To us the Polish insurrection is fraught with
immense importance. It puts an end to all
probability of forcible intervention on this con-
tinent by any European Power, and thus bring-
home to the rebels the fact that, alone and un-
aided, they must face the overwhelming power
and resources of our government. What that
power has become, now that Congress has con-
ferred upon the President the Conscription and
Letter of Marque acts, the Southerners will ap-
preciate as well as ourselves, and discourage-

ment will surely seize upon them. From France
they need no longer expect any aid. She may
make a show of recognizing the Davis govern-
ment; but that of that, unless she lend them
armed aid—and that she cannot do so long as
the state of Europe remains disturbed by the
complications arising from such revolutionary
movements as the Polish insurrection. England
would not aid them under any circumstances;
and thus they find their hopes of European in-
tervention dashed to the ground by the struggle
of a people, who, like themselves, are in rebel-
lion, but who, unlike themselves, are in armed
resistance to a tyrannical despotism. Thus,
as it were, by Providential retribution, a truly
wronged and tyrannized nation, rising to break
its fetters, by that very action defeats the hopes
of a rebellious horde which has wickedly en-
deavored to overthrow the most free and en-
lightened government with which a people
were ever blessed. Surely the hand of Provi-
dence is plainly discernible in all this.

SENATOR GRIMES' INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
AND CAPTAIN R. F. LOPER.—The report of Sen-
ator Grimes of the results of the investigations
of his special committee, appointed to inquire
into the alleged fraudulent transactions con-
nected with the chartering and purchase of
transports for the Banks and other expedi-
tions, is a report which has astonished the
whole country. Such a batch of swindling op-
erations as Mr. Grimes has exposed has seldom
been fished up by any committee of Congress.
But it appears that, while he has brought to light
a considerable number of really rascally jobs
and jobbers, he has done great injustice to Cap-
tain R. F. Loper in classing him among the
sharpers. Captain Loper was the assistant
agent of J. Edgar Thompson, principal agent in
1861 of the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Thompson, be it remembered, was at the
same time President of the Pennsylvania Rail-
road Company, and his time, no doubt, being
taken up with the government transportation on
said road, Captain Loper, as his assistant agent,
was charged with the duty of buying and char-
tering transports for the sea service of the govern-
ment. The *modus operandi* of these transactions
has been fully explained by Captain Loper, in
an elaborate statement, embracing a mass of
documentary evidence. This statement, we
think, presents a satisfactory array of facts in
behalf of Captain Loper as a sub-contractor,
though not altogether satisfactory in reference
to other parties acting as his principals. Why
is it that Mr. John Tucker, late Assistant Sec-
retary of War, has nothing to say? How is it
that in all this business no information has been
volunteered by General Cameron, Secretary
Stanton, Adjutant General Thomas, Mr. J. Edgar
Thompson, and other parties, supposed to have
had each a very long finger in the pie? Captain
Loper's statement shows that in all these
government jobs there is still a wheel within a
wheel, and that while one man is used as a
cat's paw, another plays the monkey and gets the
roasted chestnuts. Why can't we have some of
the monkeys stirred out of their comfortable
nests?

THE GOLD SPECULATORS AND THE RADICAL
PRESS.—The Tribune and other radical journals
assert that the gold speculators in Wall street
are all accessories, and that their operations
are prompted by a desire to injure the govern-
ment. It is notorious that some of the sharpest
operators are the immaculate of the abolition
school of politics, and that some of them have
been enabled to realize handsome profits on
their gold investments. If the radical journals
really desire to see this kind of speculation put
down effectually why don't they demand a re-
turn to specie payment?

THE NAVY.

The Monitor's Officers Afloat.—
FLORIDA, a paddle steamer, has been ordered into
commission by the Navy Department. Captain Rankin
and Lieutenant Green, of the Monitor, are her chief
officers. She will sail to-morrow as a convoy to the Na-
tucket, iron-clad. The Florida was bought here in August,
1861, for \$87,000. A complete list of her officers is sub-
joined:—

Commander—John P. Rankin.
First Lieutenant—Samuel D. Green.
Acting Master—John McGowan, Jr., A. P. Matthews,
W. H. Kimball.
Acting Ensign—Peter Williams, R. W. Wagstaff, Samuel
D. Crafts.
Acting Master's Mate—W. S. Parker, Thos. W. Pack.
Quartermaster—Jas. W. Nash.
Engineers—John Q. A. Tyler, Geo. Mason, David W.
Lane, Jonathan W. Hackett.

RECENTLY captured steamer, one of the fastest vessels
sent from London since the war began, has just been
purchased by the Navy Department for \$125,000. She
was captured by the Mercedita. It was on this craft
that the famous Orestes's battery was seized, and the
splendid one hundred pound gun made for the Great Ex-
hibition in London, but subsequently bought by the rebels.
The steamer can steam fifteen miles an hour, and would
easily have got away from the Mercedita had she dis-
covered her. She will soon be converted into an efficient
man-of-war and sent after the Alabama. The owner of
the cargo and his sons were on board when she was cap-
tured.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The iron-clad battery Konkak, con-
veyed by the steamer E. B. Hale, will sail to-day from
Sandy Hook for Fort Monroe. The brig-of-war Perry
will also go to sea to-morrow, but her destination it
is not advisable to print. The Nautek and her convoy
will sail to-morrow. So that New York is done with iron-
clad trial trips for half a year at least.

Police Intelligence.

SENATOR GRIMES' INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—A se-
rious row occurred at the corps of First Avenue and
Eleventh street on Thursday night, between Patrick
Tully, Patrick Glenn, Jas. O'Rourke and James Fleming
on one side, and Myron North alias Johnnie Green, Ed-
ward Tierney on the other. In the melee parties were
drawn by North and his companion, which resulted in the
wounding of O'Rourke and Fleming. The latter received
an extensive laceration in the abdomen from which the blood
was freely flowing. North and his companion were
severely injured, and were taken to the hospital. The
wounded parties were taken to the hospital. The injured men
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